THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 170.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1829. [Vol. iv.

BUENOS AYRES.

A report is in circulation, and gains pretty general credit, that in the ensuing month the old Legislature will be re-installed. It is presumed that, should this occur, General Rosas will be appointed Governor till the new elections take place, and that a new ministry will be organized. Don Tomas Anchorena, and Dr. Vicente Maza are spoken of for the Home Department; Don Felix Alzaga as Minister of Finance; and General Balcarce as Secretary at War.

The Governor of Corrientes (Cabral,) has returned an answer to the communication from the Government of this Province, announcing the termination of the civil war, offering congratulations thereon, and expressing his ardent desires for the general prosperity and peace of the Republic.

The Governor of Salta has addressed a communication of a similar nature to this Government.

It is said that a revolution has been attempted at Cordova against the Government of General Paz, which however did not succeed; and it is likewise reported that the Unitarian government in the Province of San Luis has been replaced by one upon the Federal system. General Quiroga has concentrated his forces in the Province of San Juan. He has addressed a proclamation to the Republic in general, stating that his only aspiration is to re-establish what the revolutionists had undone, and that he was determined to accomplish his design, or perish in the attempt. Mendoza, now under the federal system, appears to have adopted a pacific policy. Rioja lies deserted, and a waste. The troops of Salta and Tucuman, which occupied Catamarca, have returned to their respective Provinces. The news of the ratification of the late treaty between the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, has been received in the latter with general satisfaction.

We have perused an English edition of the pamphlet, entitled *Late Military Revolution in Buenos Ayres, and assassination of Governor Dorrego*, &c. &c., *by Citizen Dr. Manuel Moreno.* It has some additional matter, which has not appeared in the Spanish edition, and the name of its author, which before was only conjectured, is now publicly avowed. It contains 95 pages, and was brought to Buenos Ayres by the last Packet, (Kingfisher.)

The Government of Montevideo has submitted a project of law to the Legislature, the purport of which is to issue the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in National copper money, to supersede the copper coin of Brazil, which has been the current money in Montevideo for the last 12 years.

Admiral Brown has returned to town from Colonia.

The Emperor of Brazil has instituted a new *order* in his Empire, under the title of the *Rose*. Amongst the names of the members we observe those of Captains Norton and Grenfell.

The late arrivals from round Cape Horn state that the Colombian troops had taken possession of Guyaquil.

The packet *Kingfisher* has brought us London papers to the 17th of September, and the paper *Falmouth Packet* to the 19th. The Russian troops had entered Adrianople, and were advancing towards Constantinople. No action of importance had taken place, and the Turkish population it is said had become lukewarm in the war.

The British line of battle ships, *Britannia* 120 guns and 1100 men, *Ganges* 80 guns, and *Gloucester* 74, were about to sail from England to reinforce the British fleet in the Mediterranean. The Russian squadron in that quarter was progressively increasing: several vessels of war of that nation had been seen steering down Channel, and keeping the French land aboard.

The National schooner Paquete del Rio has returned from an unsuccessful cruize to the Southward, to bring hither a cargo of ice. It failed from different causes. We had hoped during the heats of summer to have tasted ice creams in Buenos Ayres; and to have had our *Farrance's* and *Birch's* to retire to, both before and after "Change time," similar to those in the "modern Babylon;" but man is born to disappointment.

The schooner during the expedition was near to South Georgia, in latitude 55; and on the 6th November, near Patagonia, spoke the American ship *Grand Turk*, of New Bedford, (whaler;) her captain, Jacob Taber, died in August last, and the mate, Mr. Sovereign, had taken command of the vessel.

The strong northerly winds which have prevailed during the week, have brought with them their concomitant clouds of dust. These visitations may be classed amongst the "miseries of Buenos Ayres."

According to etiquette, the King of Great Britain had, in October, 1828, addressed a communication to the Governor of this Province, as Chief of the Republic, containing the intelligence of the demise of his sister, the Queen of Wirtemberg. The delivery of this communication had been deferred by His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires until the 16th inst, when Mr. Parish had an interview with the Governor, for the purpose of placing it in his hands. The Government have returned an answer, couched in the usual terms of condolence.

Doña Angela Baudrix de Dorrego, widow of the late Governor, has forwarded to the Commandant General of the country districts, Juan Manuel Rosas, the sword of her late husband, with a letter, dated 8th inst., stating that it could not be better placed than in the hands of his friend and companion, who, since his unhappy death, had not hesitated at any sacrifice to sustain the institutions and laws of the country, which had been attacked in the capital.

General Rosas, in reply to the above, states that the receipt of the sword had caused him the most lively emotions, with the recollection that he now held the sword which when living was worn by H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, and Chief of the Republic, his friend Col. Manuel Dorrego; that he accepts the present with the highest pleasure, and that he never can forget the widow and children of Señor Dorrego.

A decree dated 14th inst., states that in consequence of the increased expenses of lighting the city since the decree of 26th July, 1827, and the deficit in that branch, the product not covering half the charges, it is ordered, that from the 1st of December next, four rials is to be paid for lights instead of three.

A decree dated 14th inst., notices the ruinous litigation to which minors have been subjected, by lawsuits promoted by evil Counsellors; and the necessity of having a man of probity and honor to plead their causes. It is ordered that from the 1st of December next, the Counsel for minors shall be filled by a citizen of fortune and known probity.

The packet *Lyra* brought several copies of a pamphlet printed in London, under the title of *Assassination of the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres and National Executive of the Argentine Republic, Colonel Manuel Dorrego.* This pamphlet has created considerable sensation in Buenos Ayres; and parts of it have been published, from which we make the following extracts:

Don Luis Dorrego, the brother of the late Governor, addressed a communication dated Buenos Ayres, 29th December, 1829, to H. E. Lord Ponsonby, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from H. B. M. to the Argentine Republic; and who was at the date above mentioned, Minister of H. B. M. at Rio Janeiro. The communication was to the following effect:—

"That a sacred injunction obliged him to address his Lordship, and though to fulfil that duty it was necessary to collect all the energies of his soul, to describe the horrid event, the compendium of which he was about to present to H. E., yet he found himself entirely overwhelmed, so great was the disorder of his ideas.

"That the Chief of the Argentine Republic, Don Manuel Dorrego, no longer existed. The dignity with which he was invested, the glorious titles to National gratitude, constant opposition to the abuse of power, his blood shed in fields of battle combating for independence, his honorable scars, the legality of his administration, the good intelligence and harmony preserved during it with all the Provinces of the Republic, the friendly relations with powerful nations, his lenity as a magistrate, generosity to his enemies, the honorable Peace given to the Republic, through the mediation of Great Britain, and the kind offices of his Lordship,—all, all, and even more, which ought to have made him the object of high consideration, seem only to have been the stimulus to resolve upon, and execute, his violent and affecting death, without respect to the institutions of the country, form of trial, or that hearing, which in this country is granted to the greatest of criminals. The act will pass to posterity, and history will judge of an event so atrocious."

The communication then enters into a detail of the events of the 1st of December, 1828. "That the first division of the army which had just landed in the capital, upon its return from the campaign against Brazil—this division, for whom a triumphal entry was prepared, new clothing, &c. &c.:—this division, whose officers were invited on this same first of December to a grand entertainment to be given by the Governor of Buenos Ayres and Chief of the Republic, entered the Plaza de la Victoria, headed by General Juan Lavalle, and ejected the authorities; that his unfortunate brother saw in this act of military sedition the commencement of civil war, and a great blow against the institutions of the country; and considered that the legal authority ought to put in motion all the resources to suppress it. Materials for that purpose existed in the city, but without combination, and full of difficulties; and the Governor and Chief of the Republic resolved to proceed to the country, leaving two of his Ministers in the Fort, with the few troops that were faithful to the government.

"That on the same day strong parties of the first division of the army were dispersed about the suburbs of the city. The Plaza de la Victoria was filled with bayonets, lances, and swords. A number of partial persons proceeded to the church of San Francisco, and proclaimed Señor Lavalle Provisional Governor, which he accepted without repugnance, although he had previously declared he did not wish that command; under these circumstances, the Fort was obliged to yield to illegal authority. Señor Lavalle, with all the cavalry of the line of the 1st division, shortly afterwards went to the country."

The manifesto put forth by the officers is then noticed, and comments upon their deliberations with arms in their hands; and Don Luis Dorrego then states "that his brother had joined the Commandant General of the country militia, Juan Manuel Rosas, and placed himself at the head of a considerable militia force, which it was necessary to organize, and to join others of the same description, which were coming from distant quarters. But when on march to the town of Navarro, distant 25 to 30 leagues from this city, the unavoidable and fatal rencounter of the 9th December took place, in which fortune and other accidents were favorable to Lavalle.

"A division of troops which had been acting against the Indians, was coming from the North; the Governor did not doubt their fidelity to the legal authority, and on the night of the 10th departed, to place himself at their head. Upon his arrival, he spoke with the Chief of the division, Colonel Angel Pacheco, when Lieut. Col. Bernardino Escribano mutinied, placed himself at the head of the troops, and arrested the Governor and Don Luis Dorrego, and the Colonel of the division, (Pacheco.) The treatment they received is stated to have been unworthy and outrageous, and they were conducted, after many precautions, and under a strong guard, towards Buenos Ayres; but at a certain point they heard that the delegate Governor had directed them to be taken to the encampment of Señor Lavalle, who remained in Navarro."

The communication then states, "that at this instant the victim was persuaded he was to be sacrificed, and that in such a critical situation, the exterior credit of the Argentine Republic engrossed all his attention, even above that of the orphan state to which his family was about to be reduced. Then it was that he imposed upon him (Don Luis Dorrego,) the duty of informing Lord Ponsonby in his name of the horrible situation to which he had been brought; and to request that his Lordship would not consider this terrible event as indicative of the national character."

It is then stated that intercession was made to save him by several high personages, without effect; and a note from the Editor of the pamphlet mentions as the intercessors:—Mr. Woodbine Parish, Chargé d'Affaires from H. B. M., Col. Forbes, Chargé d'Affaires from the United States, and M. Mendeville, Consul General of France.

Don Luis Dorrego proceeds to state, "that on taking his eternal separation from his brother a few leagues from Navarro, he charged him to beseech H. E. Lord Ponsonby *to defend, as far as it was possible for him to defend, the honor of the Republic, and to clear it from the stain which would be thrown upon its history by those who were about to shed his blood.*

About 3 or 4 leagues from Navarro, it was announced to Don Luis Dorrego that he was at liberty, and might retire; and that then the illustrious victim was conducted to the place in which was Señor Lavalle, and was put to death a few hours afterwards."

The communication then dwells upon the services of the legal Governor of Buenos Ayres, who had been entrusted by all the Provinces with the general administration of the Republic, and that one, who had ever been the brave defender of the cause of South America, was at the age of 41 to 42 years, shot by military command at Navarro. That he had neither feared or despised death; and when it was intimated to him that he must prepare to die, he answered: *Ask General Lavalle if the Province of Buenos Ayres has no laws .... but no .... Tell him only this, that the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the general administration of the Republic, has been made acquainted with the General's orders.*

The communication concludes by stating that the last moments of his brother were worthy of the high situation which he held, and that he met his fate with valour and serenity.

The pamphlet likewise contains communications to Mr. Parish, H. B. M's

Chargé d'Affaires, and to the Hon. J. M. Forbes, Chargé d'Affaires from the U. S. of North America, from Don Luis Dorrego, of similar import to the one addressed to Lord Ponsonby; and that he received the mandate from his brother's own mouth to write to his Lordship and to Mr. Parish, and to the Hon. J. M. Forbes, assuring them of his high esteem; adding, that the people of Buenos Ayres were not ferocious, and had not decreed his death, and that the Republic had no part in the sacrifice about to be made.

From the United Service Journal, and Naval and Military Magazine, London, June, 1829.

"THE LAST HOURS OF DORREGO.

"Upon his arrival at Navarro, the head quarters of Gen. Lavalle, an officer was sent to him to say, that he was to be shot in an hour, by command of General Lavalle. In reply, he sent a message to the General to say, that he considered himself under the proteccion of the laws, and demanded to be tried by them. The officer came back, and said, that General Lavalle considered Don Manuel Dorrego to be *out of the pale of the law*, (fuera de la ley,) that his execution would take place in an hour, and that he would do well to employ it in leaving any written directions he wished, as to his affairs. Dorrego answered, (muy bueno) "very well!" He then wrote the following letters:

FIRST—TO HIS WIFE.

My dear Angelita,

"At this moment they acquaint me, that in an hour I must die. Why, I know not, but that Divine Providence, in which I confide at this moment, has willed it so. I forgive all my enemies, and I beg my friends not to take any steps to avenge my injuries. My life! educate my dear children, and be happy, though you cannot be so as the companion of

Your unfortunate

M. DORREGO."

SECOND—TO HIS ELDEST DAUGHTER.

My dear Daughter Isabella,

"I return you the braces you made for your unfortunate father,

M. DORREGO.

"Be a Catholic, and be virtuous—It is the religion which consoles me at this moment."

THIRD—TO HIS YOUNGEST AND FAVORITE CHILD.

My dearest Girl Angelita,

"I send you this ring, as a remembrance of your unfortunate father,

M. DORREGO."

FOURTH—TO HIS NEPHEW, DON FORTUNATO MIRO.

My dear Nephew,

"I beg you will arrange my affairs with Angela, my wife, if any thing be left for her to subsist upon. Receive the last adieus of your uncle,

M. DORREGO."

FIFTH—TO GEN. DON MIGUEL AZCUENEGA.

My Friend, and through you to all my Friends,

"In an hour I am to die! I know not why! Providence wills it so. Adieu, my good friends! Remember your friend

M. DORREGO.

"At this moment the Catholic Religion is my only consolation."

"There is also a note of various debts, and relating to his affairs.

"Having written this, he desired to see a priest. One had already been sent for, but he proved to be a near relation of Dorrego's, and was so overcome with grief, that Dorrego was forced to comfort him, instead of receiving his assistance.

"He then said he wished to see Colonel La Madrid, who came to him immediately. He reminded him of their old friendship, and that they had often been fellow soldiers in former times. He said he hoped he would not refuse his last request, that he would accompany him to the place of execution.

"Madrid was affected to tears. He said he could not, it was impossible; he had not the heart to witness the death of his Friend.

"Dorrego then begged him to change jackets with him, and then he said he was ready. They begged him to go in a coach, as it was some distance they had to take him; but he said no; he had rather walk.*

"They then moved on, and when he arrived at the place where he was to be shot, he bowed to the officer of the guard who accompanied him. They wished to bandage his eyes, but he begged them not to do so; and his hour was over!"

The Pamphlet continues:

"The death of Governor Dorrego was secretly determined upon by the revolutionists from the first moments of the sedition, in a secret Junta; and when the news arrived in Buenos Ayres of his being conducted thither, it was disposed that he should be taken to Lavalle's camp, that the unhappy and defenceless prisoner might be executed on the spot.

Then follows the names of the persons who are said to have formed the secret Junta; but as two of the individuals thus named have, in the most solemn manner, denied the accusation, and we have only the assertions contained in the pamphlet, we do not think it necessary to insert the list.

The pamphlet then says:—

"They would not permit that the body should be brought to town to be buried, for fear of something similar to that of Cæsar. It therefore remained upon the ground at Navarro for many hours.

* In a note in the *Lucero* it is said he added, "My feet are as firm as my heart."

"The communication in which Lavalle announced the execution, completes the blackness of this atrocious picture;—for proclaiming that the execution was by *his order*, he dares to recommend himself to history. By this insult upon public morals, it is to be supposed that the men who directed him cunningly took advantage of his ignorance, which is equal to his brutuality, to make him say that the execution was by *his order*, and thus to throw all the responsibility upon him."

The pamphlet speaks of political clubs as existing in Buenos Ayres, and that Governor Dorrego alluded to these secret meetings in his last moments; and it proceeds to comment with great severity upon Señor Aguero, stating the scandal that a clergyman should be at the head of this *Star Chamber*; and that Aguero had been in 1809 the advocate of the monopolists of the Peninsula, opposing free trade in the name of the Consulado of Cadiz; and in a communication to the Vice Roy Cisneros, which the Editor of the Pamphlet says he has now in his possession, Senor Aguero alleged, amongst other absurd arguments, that the English were heretics, and would pervert the country, if their manufactures were permitted to enter.

The Pamphlet contains a letter, dated 30th April, 1829, under the title of *Letter from a respectable Englishman resident in Buenos Ayres.* It speaks of Señor Rivadavia as the director of the revolution, denominating him the *true Cataline* of this unfortunate country, but not so noble and valiant as the Roman;—he has ran away, and betrayed his very accomplices. The letter is not very choice in terms. Part of it is in the following language:—"It is whispered here that the *assassin Lavalle* has sent a commission to Montevideo, soliciting the illustrious General San Martin to place himself at the head of the Government, but the General has nobly rejected this proposition."

A decree dated 14th instant, orders the number of brokers to be reduced to seven, including one for Marine affairs. The Tribunal of Commerce is to propose those who are to continue as brokers. The intrusive brokers will be subject to fines, penalties, &c.

The Governor of Tucuman, (X. Paz,) and that of Santiago (F. Ibarra,) have addressed notes to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of his communication respecting the termination of the civil war, congratulating him thereon, and expressing their fervent desires for the general tranquillity of the Republic.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

November 14.—Wind S.S.W.,

Arrived, (last evening,) American ship Isis, Gale, from Rio Janeiro 2d inst., with 317 bbls. of flour. 4000 feet of lumber, 26 dozen chairs, &c. to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

National schr. brig Caroline, Sheaffe, from Rio Grande 7th inst., Montevideo 11th, with 343 bbls. of flour. 85 tierces of yerba, &c., to Noble, Gowland & Co.

National brig of war General Rondeau, Toll, from Patagonia 7th.

Arrived (this day) British schr. brig David Campbell, Moore, from Liverpool 16th Sept., general cargo, to Duguid, Holland & Co.

National brig Invincible, from the Salado 11th, in ballast.

British brig Mameluke, Todd, from Valparaiso 12th Sept., Talcuhana 1st Oct., with 3860 sacks of wheat, and 700 planks, to Dickson & Co.

Sailed, British barque packet Lyra, St. John, for Montevideo and Falmouth.

Danish ship Favorite, De Haans, for Bahia, with 2309 dry hides, 2000 horns, 3 bales of horse hair, 1 case of chinchilla skins, 1653 quintals of jerked beef and some cases of effects.

American brig Zelia, Miercken, for the Havana, with 3773 quintals of jerked beef.

Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

Three zumacas and 5 balandras to the N.

November 15.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Sir James Saumarez, Machon, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., with sugar, rice, &c., to Robillard, Hudson & Co. Passsengers, Messrs. Moses Williams, Josiah Arnold, Joseph Vermoelen, and José Cohn.

National schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Montevideo 14th, to F. Erescano.

Four balandras, from the Parana, with hides and lime.

Sailed, British brig Lima, Smith, for Liverpool, with 6000 horns, 12,553 dry hides, 180 calf and cow do., 32 bales of horse hair, 1600 horse hides, 300 calf skins, 300 dozen of nutria skins, 250 do. chinchilla, 27 bags of feathers.

American brig Caroline Augusta, Dugan, for the Havana, with 4500 quintals of jerked beef.

November 16.—Wind N.W., blowing strong.

[In the afternoon it shifted to S.E. No arrivals or sailings, and a very low tide.]

November 17.—Wind N., blowing strong.

Arrived, Brazilian brig President Zuñiga, Fernando F. Glyr, from St. Catherines 1st, and Montevideo 13th inst., with 645 bags of rice, farina, planks, &c., to J. Almeida Ribeiro.

National schr. San Juan Bautista, (late Bonaerense,) Gomez, from St. Catherine's 6th, and Montevideo 14th instant, with rice, caña, sugar, rum, &c., to Acevedo Ramos.

Arrived, National schr. Paquete del Rio, Henderson, from a voyage to the South, in order to obtain ice; consigned to Peman.

National schr. pilot boat Star of the South, from a cruize in the river.

Montevideo schr. Azara, Cuello, from Montevideo 15th, to I. Oliviera.

H. B. M's. brig Cadmus, Captain Sir T. R. T. Thompson, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., and Montevideo 16th.

Several sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

November 18.—Wind S.E., blowing strong.

Arrived, H. B. M's. barque packet Kingfisher, Lieut. Walker, Commander, from Falmouth 19th September, arrived at Rio Janeiro 4th November, and sailed from thence 7th, and Montevideo 17th. Passengers from England, Mrs. Forsyth and sister, and 2 children.

American schr. brig Combine, Gurney, from Bahia 1st instant, with rum, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

American schr. brig Maine, Mansfield, from Bahia 1st inst., Montevideo 16th, with rum, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

American schr. brig Jane and Selina, Sumner, from Boston 21st August, and Montevideo 16th instant, with general cargo, to Davison, Dorr & Co.

British ship Garland, Greaves, from Liverpool 16th Sept., with 2400 bbls. of flour, to John Miller & Co. Passengers, Messrs. Perry, Conway and Black.

British brig Pomona, Tessier, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., with 4000 alquieres of salt, 1 case of jewellery, to Thomas Armstrong.

Sailed, British brig Jane, Knight, for Falmouth or Cowes, for orders, with 1560 dry hides, 500 salt do., 10,000 horns, 164 bales of hide cuttings, 5 do. horse hair.

Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

[The above two vessels were detained since 16th inst. by the low tide.]

November 19.—Wind N.E., blowing strong.

Arrived, National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

National brig packet Eloisa, Tudury, from Montevideo 18th, in ballast, to Pedro Plomer. She has been entirely repaired at Montevideo.

Four balandras and 2 zumacas from the Uruguay, with lime, hides, and wood.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, for Montevideo.

American brig Margaret, Tilden, for Havana, with 3500 quintals of jerked beef.

November 30.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. Maria Gregoria, Soriano, from Montevideo 19th, general cargo, to order.

Montevideo schr. Aurora, from Patagonia.

Four zumacas and 6 balandras, from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, National schr. pilot boat Star of the South, on a cruize in the river.

MEMORANDA.

The Packet Osborn, from this 29th June, Montevideo 4th July, arrived at Falmouth 1st September.

The barque packet Hope was appointed the next Packet for this port.

The National brig Ellen, Donald Campbell, arrived at Rio Janeiro 29th October, 14 days from Montevideo.

The British schr. brig Mansfield sailed from Liverpool on the 5th September, for this port and Montevideo.

The French ship Talma, from this 20th September, arrived at Bahia 24th October.

The National brig of war General Rondeau anchored in the Outer Roads on the 15th inst. from the Inner Roads, to relieve the schr. of war 11th June, as visiting vessel.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Nov. 11.—Sardinian brig Sultan, from Rio Janeiro 28th October.

American brig Nautilus, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., with 6000 alqueires of salt.

Sailed from Montevideo.

Nov. 9.—French brig Bearnais, for Bourdeaux.

11.—French barque of war Isis, for Rio Janeiro.

12.—British brig Three Sisters, for Guernsey.

THEATRE.

Aurelliano in Palmira was repeated on the 13th inst., and in despite of now and then some pretty music, and the warblings of Doña Angelita and her brother Don Marcelo, it proved again tedious, and will probably be *shelved*. The house was but indifferently attended. The boxes, however, presented a tolerable show, including a portion of fashionables. Doña Angelita was much applauded, and *bouquets* were thrown upon the Stage, both from "Pit and Gallery," as a compliment to her.

The New Company, or as it is called, the "Vacani Company," has not performed this week.

The *Italiana* was advertised and postponed. We had expected a repetition of the "Barber of Seville;" the crowded state of the house on its representation last week, prevented our paying the necessary attention to it. The admirable manner in which it has been "got up" at this Theatre for some years past, renders it dangerous ground for the "new cast."

Appearances denote that something like "party spirit" has crept into our Operatic concerns, and that, like *Lara*, it knows

> —— "*No tame, trite medium;*
> *Chained to excess, the slave of each extreme.*"

The powers and great execution of the Señora Schironi would perhaps render her the *Prima Donna* in any Theatre, and the harshness which some assert to have discovered in her voice would scarcely have been noticed, except from the dulcet tones of Angelita; and she is "herself alone." She has had no models from which to study, and the public has ever done justice to her talents.

AN ITALIAN PHYSICIAN who has been accustomed to medical service on board ship, (having accompanied the expedition of 300 Irish Emigrants in the ship *Reward*, from the Canary Islands to the Brazils, and likewise the French Emigrants in the ship *Olympus*, which ship was wrecked on the coast of Africa,) wishes to return to Europe, and offers his services to any Captain of a vessel, Family, or any Gentleman, who may need medical assistance on the passage. The advertiser is conversant with the English, French and Spanish languages. Apply at No. 47, calle del 25 de Mayo.

WANTS A SITUATION.----A young man, who is a perfect accountant, and has a knowledge of bookkeeping and the Spanish language, in a Store or Barracs. He can be well recommended. Apply to Mr. Love, Commercial Rooms.

GINGER BEER POWDERS,

For the immediate production of Ginger Beer, possessing at the same time all the virtues of Soda Water. Also, Siedlitz and Soda Powders, of a very superior quality, lately arrived from England, are now on sale at Mr. BISHOP'S, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49 Calle de la Reconquista.

AUCTION SALE.

By Francisco Lavalle & Co.

On Wednesday, 25th inst., will be sold by public Auction, at Mr. Adams's Store on the beach, the whole stock in trade, fixtures, &c., of said establishment, consisting of a large assortment of Ship Chandlery, Paint, Linseed Oil, Handspikes, Oars, Firewood, 100 doz. Pickled Tongues in kegs, and a variety of other articles; to be sold without reserve, to close the concern.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 100 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 98 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, $5\frac{1}{4}$ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, $6\frac{1}{4}$ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6 dollars each.
6 per cent. Stock, 60 per cent.
Bank Shares, 175 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 325 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 500 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 27 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 25 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 23 do. do.
Do. salted, 21 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 12 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 35 dollars per doz.
Hair, best, 21 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 14 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 425 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 90 to 92 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 24 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week, 100 dollars. The lowest price, 95 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d The lowest do. 8d.

☞ This paper is published every SATURDAY, price FIVE DOLLARS per Quarter.—All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

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